The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,850.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 3 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and a succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. G. Cubbins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

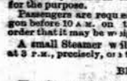
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 26th instant.)



THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, sailing at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally) ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden Captain Donnino, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the 8th or 9th of next month and will probably be ready to sail on or about the 15th of February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£19	£11
Suez	45	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	53	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	53	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

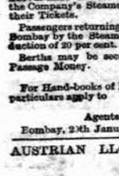
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Steamer AFIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February. This Steamer has limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine and transit through Egypt.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£29	£12-10
To Alexandria	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adda, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THE ADRIATICO ORIENTALE MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 900 nautical miles, between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with a view to speed to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of different routes, and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s Line and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousins, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE	Rs. 158 Rs. 108	" MUNICH	Rs. 206 Rs. 153-0

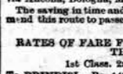
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mail from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Liverpool..... £50
2nd Class Ditto £30

Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods

50 Cases Huntley and Palmer's mixed Biscuits.
An Invoice of Iced Plateware, containing Tea Sets, Butter Pots, &c.
An Invoice of Crockeryware, containing Jugs, Basins, Plates, &c.
744-758—10 Cases T. R. Garments each 50 pieces 24 in. 28 yds.
492—1 Case White Swiss Lappets 140 pieces 40 inches 10 yards.
2,053-54—2 Bales Grey Dhoteea each 500 pieces 44½ in. 6 yds.
235-38—4 Cases White Satin Stripes each 100 pieces 36 in. 12 yards.
2,771-72—2 Cases 240 pieces T. R. Lappets 10 yds. 40 in.
2,789—1 Case 120 pieces White Lappets 10 yds. 40 in.
2,817—1 Case Ending 240 pieces ditto 10 yds. 40 in.
2,851-52—2 Cases 200 pieces Orange Mulls 20 yds. 40 in.
2,854-56—2 Cases 119 pieces Fine White Jaconets 20 yds. 60 in.
2,860—1 Case 100 pieces Orange Mulls 20 yds. 40 in.
2 Cases T. R. Lappets.
5 Bales Grey T Cloth 7 lbs. 32 in.
7 Cases White Mulls fine quality 39 in.
6 ditto ditto ditto 45 in.
4 ditto White Nainsooks ditto 39 in.
2 ditto White Mull Stripes 36 in. 10 yds.
10 ditto White Lappets and Lenoes.

On account and risk of the first purchasers—
1 Case White Saccari Ins 54 in. 20 yds.
1 ditto Fine Gauze 45 in. 10 yds.
1 ditto Superfine Lappets 40 in. 10 yds.
2 ditto White Mull Stripes 39 in.
1 Bale Grey Domestic 25 in. 14-2 oz. 73 yds.
9 ditto Grey Madapollams 32 in. 3-4 oz. 24 yds.
3 ditto Grey Shirtings 36 in. 9 lbs. 39 yds.
10 ditto Grey T Cloths 26 in. 6 lbs. 24 yds.
7 ditto Grey Doriahs 20 in. 10 yds.

AT 1 P.M.

Landed ex Daphne.

A very strongly built English New Omnibus, to carry 26 persons 12 inside and 16 outside, with Glass Windows on side by Dolbear.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Square by Broadwood and Sons, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built Single Carriage by Thorn, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of English Plated Mounted double Harness, &c., at McLelland's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., the property of Surgeon Major T. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK SAREES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the Indenfor Jairam—Lackmidas, the following:—

J L	115	8	12,	10	cases, 50 pieces each, Red Silk Sarees, 45 inches 3 yards.
"	6	7	13	5	do. 45 inches 3½ yards.

Bombay, 20th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to consider the following subjects:—

I.—The Insolvency Bill.

II.—The wording of Steamer Bills of Lading in reference to the Clause "Freight payable, ship lost or not."

The Minutes and other Papers referring to the Insolvency Bill may be inspected by Members at the Chamber's Office.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 19th January 1871.

WANTED, a NATIVE BILL COLLECTOR.

None need apply who cannot READ and WRITE ENGLISH and prepared to give Security to the amount of Rs. 500. Apply personally to Messrs. GEO. NICOLL & Co., No. 30, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE STOVED CHESHIRE SALT, just landed. For particulars apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th January 1871.

GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW TOBACCO:

FINEST VIRGINIAN; a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobacco commonly advertised under the name.

FRESH SUPPLY OVERLAND.

Cash Rs. 3 per pound; Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to their choice and well-assorted STOCK, which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order and received per Overland route. Their rates for Cash and Credit Payments will be found to compare most favourably with Home Charges.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co's. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, six for	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth Shirts, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, six for	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric Shirts, neat striped patterns with Collars attached, six for	22 8	25 8
Best French Printed Cambric Shirts with Collars attached, six for	28 0	31 8
Dress Shirts, French Embroidered Fronts, each from	7 0	8 0
Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended to Sportsmen or those actively employed, each	6 8	7 8
Ditto Ditto six for ...	37 0	42 8
Best Wool Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, each	8 8	9 8
Ditto Ditto six for ...	49 0	56 0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, each	9 0	10 0
Ditto Ditto six for ...	52 0	58 0
Best Spun Silk Shirts, each	11 8	13 0
Ditto Ditto six for ...	67 0	75 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s SLEEPING SUITS.

Striped Cambric Sleeping Suits,	...each	6 8	7 8
French Printed do	do	7 8	8 8
Oxford Cloth do	do cool & absorbing,	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel do	do	17 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool do	do	17 8	20 0
Best Spun Silk do	do	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s PYJAMAS.

Striped Cambric, each	...	3 0	3 8
Do do six for	...	16 8	19 0
French Printed Cambric, each	...	3 8	4 0
Do do do six for	...	18 8	22 0
Oxford Cloth do each	...	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel, each	...	5 8	6 8
Silk and Wool do	...	8 8	9 8
Spun Silk do	...	11 0	12 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s DRESSING GOWNS.

Plain Flannel	...each...	17 0	15 8
Best Silk and Wool... ...	... do...	18 0	20 0
Printed Cashmere—Fast Colours	... do...	20 0	26 0
Oxford Cloth	... do...	10 0	11 8

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s SOCKS.

Fine Brown Cotton Socks, ...	...per doz.	11 0	12 8
Fine mixed coloured Cotton Socks	do...	12 8	13 8
Super mixed Cotton Socks, Fancy stripes	do...	17 8	19 0
Ex-fine Balbriggan Socks ...	do...	25 0	29 0
Super-Plain Merino Socks ...	do...	16 0	18 0
Superfine Merino Sock., Fancy striped, do...		19 8	22 8
Men's Ribbed Merino Knickerbocker Stockings for Shooting	...per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ...	...per pair	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH & Co.'s UNDER-VESTS.

Celebrated Gauze Merino Vests, each...	...	3 4	3 12
Do. do. do. six for	...	19 0	21 0
Do. Super Gauze	...	4 4	4 12
Do. do. do. six for	...	24 0	27 0
Do. Real India Gauze Vests, each	...	5 4	6 0
Do. do. do. six for	...	30 0	35 0
Do. Silver Grey Merino Vests, long Sleeves for Travellers, each	...	5 0	5 12
Do. do. do. six for	...	29 0	33 0

SCARF & TIE DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s TIES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White Cambric Dress Ties, each ...	0 8	0 10
Do. do. do. six for ...	5 0	5 12
Black Tom Thumb Ties, each ...	0 14	1 0
Coloured do. do. ...	0 14	1 0
Black Eglington's, 1 inch wide, each ...	1 4	1 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s SCARVES.

Ollivier Scarf, made Sailor's knot, each ...	1 12	2 0
Do. rich quality, silk or Satin, each	2 8	3 0
Duke Scarf, large knot, spring fastening, each	2 8	2 4
Do. rich quality, Black or Fancy striped, each	2 12	3 4
Windsor Scarf, for Sailor's knot or Ring, each	1 12	2 0
Do. rich Fancy Silk or Satin, each	2 4	2 6
Do. Corded or Plain Silk, each ...	3 8	4 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s BRACES.

Indiarubber Braces, very strong, each ...	2 0	2 4
Web Braces, Narrow, with Indiarubber ends, each	1 8	1 12
Cantab Braces, extra long, leather ends, each	2 4	2 12
Guyot's Braces, in all colours, the Favourite in hot Climates, each	1 12	2 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Ivory and Gold, warranted 14-Carat Gold Front Studs, set	3 8	4 0
Collar do. each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires, ... pair	4 8	5 0
	6 0	7 0
Fancy Pearl Studs and Buttons, in great variety	1 12	2 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s COLLARS.

"West End," threefold, all Linen, per doz.	6 0	7 0
"Shakespeare," do. do. per doz.	6 0	7 0
"Dux," do. do. per doz.	6 0	7 0
"Pall Mall," do. do. per doz.	6 8	7 8
Collars with Tie attached ... per doz.	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s HANDKERCHIEFS.

Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, washed, ready for use ... ... per doz.	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric do. do. per doz.	13 8	11 8
Fine Irish Cambric do. per doz.	13 8	15 0
Superfine do. do. per doz.	16 8	18 8
Fine Irish Cambric, with Coloured borders ... ... per doz.	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s UMBRELLAS, &c.

Best Alpaca, paragon steel frames, each	6 0	7 0
Best Italian Silk do each	10 8	12 0
Walking Sticks, from, each ...	0 12	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Best Silk Dress Hats, each... ...	12 8	14 0
Drab Shell Hats, each	8 8	10 0
Black Felt Hats (shaped as "Isis," "Castalo," "Worthing" curl Brim, all stiff, each	6 8	7 8
BLENHEIM, hat stiff, very light and comfortable, each	6 8	7 8
SCARBORO, soft beaver felt, each... ...	7 0	8 0
Tweed Cambridge, for Travellers, each	5 0	6 0
Tweed Lord Lovat Hat, each ...	5 0	6 0
Glengarry Caps, each	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s HELMETS.

White Helmets, Drill on Felt, each... ...	16 8	18 0
Ditto Cork ditto, each	18 0	20 0
White Hunting Helmets, Cork and Felt, wide Brim, each	16 0	18 0
Drab ditto ditto each...	8 8	10 0
Boating and Cricketing Caps to order ...	3 8	4 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s RUGS AND BLANKETS.

Pure Alpaca Rugs, extra long, each ...	12 8	14 0
Fine soft Alpaca Wool ditto, very suitable for Ladies, each	16 0	18 0
Scarlet Blankets, real Witney, per pair ...	22 0	25 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s OVERLAND TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, 30 inches long ...	...	25 0	28 0
Ditto Ditto 33 ditto ...	...	28 0	32 0

The above of the regulation height for P. & O. Steamers.

Ladies' Overland Trunks, 36 in. long ...		45 0	51 0
PORTMANTEAUS, for Railway, 24 in. long.		23 8	26 0
Ditto Ditto 27 in. long.		25 0	28 8
Hand Bags...	... each	10 0	11 8
		13 8	15 8
		6 8	7 8
Courier Bags, each	...	7 8	8 8
		9 0	10 0
Clothes Bags, each	...	4 12	5 8
Ditto large size	...	5 12	6 8
Rug and Wrapper Straps, each ...	...	2 12	2 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s TOWELS.

Royal Turkish Towels, six for ...	... 10 8	12 0
Hand Towels, per dozen	(White and Brown). ... 13 0	15 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S OUTFITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SILVER WARE,
OF THE
BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP,
In a variety of beautiful designs.

Bouquet Holders. Cigar Cases. Pencil Cases.
Butter Knives. Goblets. Ring and Bells.
Christening Cups. Napkin Rings. Salvers, Large, Spoons.
Christening Suites. Pen Cups. Snuff Boxes.

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION, BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOOD CHEAP CHIT PAPER,
FOR
COMMON HOUSEHOLD OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

PAPER.	ENVELOPES, box of 100.
5 quire packet.	Cash. Credit.
Cash. Credit.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Rs. a. Rs. a.	
1 2 1 4	GENTLEMEN'S size (7 by 4) in.) 0 14 1 0
0 14 1 0	LADIES' " (6½ by 4 in.) 0 12 0 14

FINE DEMY PAPER,

PER QUIRE.		PER REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 10	0 12	Printing or Private scribbling.	3 8 4 0
		Excellent Double Milled 20 lbs.	11 0 12 8

CURL PAPER.

QUIRE.		REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 6	0 8	Super Whitey-Brown.	4 8 6 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 4 P.M. on SATURDAY the 28th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, of the INVALIDS of the SEASON, together with Men in health, Women, Children, Insanes and Convicts, the probable strength of which more or less is noted in the margin. As far as it is at present known eleven standing berths (exclusive of those for the families) and 28 swing cots, will be required for the Invalids. Cells will also be required for one Military Convict and two Pauper Insanes, Civilians.

	Officers as per G. O. C. 885 of 1869.	Invalids.	Insanes.	Men	Health Guard.	Convicts.	Women.	Children.
Madras Presidency	...	51	...	...	...	9	7	
Bengal	Ditto	...	1	...	4	...	...	
Bombay	Ditto	...	43	...	13	...	8	5
Convicts from Bombay		...	...	...	...	1	...	
Jail		...	...	3	...	...	...	
Civilian Pauper Insanes		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...		3	90	3	17	1	5	12

The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his certifying the Home authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey on the 11th proximo, sailing from Bombay about the 15th February, and will be chartered on the terms of the last revised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, as well as apparatus for making and baking the bread rations of the Troops and Insanes embarked, the materials for making the bread rations being obtained by purchase from the Commissariat Department.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charter-Parties as well as to Counterparts of Vessels taken up to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agents for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th January 1871.

FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE,
The beautiful water-lined
SATIN NOTE PAPER
Of Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., to which this Company first invited public attention on the
REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE,
still remains unequalled for agreeable surface, resistance to damp, and substantial texture combined with lightness.

PAPER,	with the new square or oblong,	ENVELOPES,
5 quire packet. Cash. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. a. 1 4 1 8	MEDIUM (CP) TWO, of Amber, Blue, or Cream, colours is the best for private letters. 1 sheet & envelope pass Inland 3½ " " Overland.	Box of 100. Cash. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. a. sp. 1 6 1 8 ob. 1 2 1 4

Double size Letter and two smaller sizes of Note kept.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE PLATE.

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE:

In handsome Mahogany cases with brass bound and bevilled edges, richly lined with purple satin and velvet; comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Egg Spoons	1 Pair Fish Carvers
12 Table Spoons	1 Soup Ladle	2 Pickle Forks
12 Dessert Forks	1 Gravy Spoon	1 Sugar Tongs
12 Dessert Spoons	2 Sauce Ladles	1 Ice Tongs
12 Tea Spoons	1 Butter Knife	1 Butter Knife
6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	4 Knife Rests.

	Cash.	Credit.
Of the Plain Fiddle Pattern	Rs. 260	Rs. 300
Of the Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns	290	325

GLASS AND TUMBLER COVERS.

PLAIN, to suit Fiddle Pattern.
FLUTED, to suit Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns.

	Plain. Cash. Credit. per doz.	Fluted. Cash. Credit. per doz.
	Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Of 2 inches diameter for Sherries	22 8 25 0	27 0 30 0
" 2½ " " Ports & Hocks.	27 0 30 0	32 0 36 0
" 3 " " Clarets	32 0 36 0	36 0 40 0
" 3½ " " Champagnes or Beers	36 0 40 0	42 0 48 0
" 4½ " " Peg and Soda Waters	42 0 48 0	48 0 54 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1870, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 21th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of shrs.	Nomnl value.	Paid up.	Last div'd'end.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. s.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Iss. Issue	166½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	240
70,000	375	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	pd	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1385
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
4,750	2,000	2,0?8	Nil	Mazagon Land	975
4,000	2,000	1,4?8	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
—	£ 6	43.10.3	do.	Do.	—
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	198.3.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
800	2,000	1,400	150 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	735
250	3,350	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	2000	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
300	3,000		1200	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	60	Do. New	570
500	4,880	all	900	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	2,000	all	—	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	—	Framji Cowasji Press	950
970	6,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
2,000	1,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,000	125	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
100	2,000	all	150 ps	Timevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,340
500	2,500	all	125 ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
100	5,000	all	—	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,040
1000	150	150	—	Broach Mills	250
800	5,000	all	—	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,300
150	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,125
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
2,000	1,500	2,300	—	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Kreseker & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Ban of Bombay
5	192		Do. China
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
—	—		East India Bank's
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	92
1,500	7,440	—	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 3/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-10
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Frane Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—14TH JANUARY 1871.

The market for Government Securities continues firm; the sales reported were at the following rates :—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount for cash.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-6 to 106-8.

5½ per cents at Rs. 103-10, and in demand.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day :—

National Bank shares at Rs. 110.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 93

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Sinclair, Captain, 38th Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Corps of Guides, on furlough, from Murdan.

McGrath, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Cowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Bellary.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. L. Hulbert, General List, attached to H. M.'s 71st Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under 2nd para. of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

Major A. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, under Rule 11th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. Baigrie, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Major General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry, is allowed leave to Europe for fifteen months, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor James Reilly to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor James Butler to be Sub-Conductor, from 11th December 1870, in succession to Lawrence, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Giles Penstone to be Acting Conductor and Magazine Sergeant Jeremiah Kelly to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from 11th December 1870, vice Reilly, promoted.

The following promotion and reversions in the Ordnance Department are made from the 18th December 1870, consequent on the return of Deputy Assistant Commissary John Blair from furlough :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Blair to be Acting Assistant Commissary, vice Welsh, now on furlough.

Acting Assistant Commissary George Judd to revert to Deputy Assistant Commissary; Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles McMullan to Conductor; Acting Conductor Giles Penstone to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Jeremiah Kelly to Magazine Sergeant.

The following promotion and reversions in the Commissariat Department are made from the 22nd November 1870, consequent on the return of Sub-Conductor Crowe from furlough :—

Sub-Conductor Charles Henry Crowe to be Acting Conductor, vice Leonard.

Acting Conductor James Smellie to revert to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Francis A. M. Guilfoyle to Sergeant.

The following acting promotions in the Commissariat Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor James Smellie to be Acting Conductor, and Sergeant Francis A. M Guilfoyle to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 3rd December 1870, in succession to Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Henderson, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from 12th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Charles Drummond Pasmore Payne.

Lieutenant William Reynolds.

The furlough to Europe granted to Captain C. M. Ducat, Staff Corps, by G. O. No. 824, dated 17th December 1870, is extended from the 25th December 1870 to 5th January 1871.

G. G. O. No. 608, dated 24th August 1870, is cancelled.

Captain A. T. Mander, Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Government of India have been pleased to extend the benefit of the following rule to subaltern officers arriving in India for the first time :—

"G. G. O. No. 355 of 1865, para. 4.

"Young officers proceeding to join their corps for the first time are entitled to have their heavy baggage, to the extent of five maunds each, conveyed to their destination at the public expense, in addition to the baggage allowed to passengers by the conveyance in which they proceed."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Humfrey, Special Officer, Kattywar Local Battalion, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. B. F. Farnham as Acting Vice-Consul for the United States of America in Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, an Assistant Collector and Magistrate F. P. in the Belgaum District, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. C. B. Ison, Acting Joint Judge and Session Judge at Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 12th February 1871.

Mr. Charles E. Fox, Master and Registrar in Equity, and Commissioner for taking accounts and for local investigations, and Taxing Officer in the High Court, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. P. Cooper, on the 9th instant, before office hours.

Mr. Tahilram Assaram Kithri, Head Moonshee to the Mooktyarkar of Meerpoor Lackra in the Joorruck Division of the Kurrachee District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Bahadoor Virabhadra Madaolaya, first class Subordinate Judge of Sircy, has been allowed sick leave for three months from 2nd instant.

Mr. A. M. Cantem, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Sholapoor, to act as first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Sircy, during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Virabhadra Madaolaya on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Madhowrow Janojee, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Malwan, to act as second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Sholapoor, vice Mr. Cantem, or until further orders.

Rao Bhadoor Narayen Rowjee, Mamlutdar of Salsette in the Tanna collectorate, to act as second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Malwan, vice Rao Saheb Madhowrow Janojee, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Rowjee and Rao Saheb Raghunath Ganesh respectively delivered over and received charge of the Subordinate Courts at Khurepatan and Rajapur on the 5th instant, before office hours.

Mr. H. Cameron, Acting Superintendent of Police Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Colaba District.

Mr. E. Hosking, Acting Extra Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, is hereby invested with the Appellate Jurisdiction contemplated in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV. of 1869.

Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Government Notification in her 71st year, dated the 17th idem, and resumed charge of his duties on the 14th instant, two days before the expiration of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, First Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. E. Giles to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, and to act as third class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. R. M. Lambert, absent on sick leave to Europe, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Wood to act as Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. E. Giles.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Government Order dated the 22nd November last, transferring Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wisram Ramjee Gholbay to the Oorun Dispensary, is cancelled, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalvez is hereby ordered to be transferred from the Tatta, to the Oorun, instead of the Coompta Dispensary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, is appointed a Commissioner under the Income-Tax Act in that collectorate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation Branch.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F. D. Campbell to the special duty of investigating the Bheema Project, under the orders of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sholapoor, or till further orders.

Mr. H. B. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer Ghar Division, from Mr. J. Tate, on the afternoon of the 16th December 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend A. Miller, B.A., having returned from furlough, will resume his appointment as Chaplain of Deesa and Aboo.

The Reverend W. J. Pfennell, B.A., now acting at Deesa, is appointed Chaplain of Hydrabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. ,,	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. ,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Orarland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Golden City	Jones	Shields, Sept. 2.
	Ulcosta	Jones	Liverpool, Aug. 19.
	Tim Whiffler	Cottier	Liverpool, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Evening Star, Nacoda, to Aden and Jeddah.

Ship Houri, Stapledon, to Rangoon.

Steamer Iris, Marussig, to Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Schooner Eagle, to Toticorin, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.

16 City of Madrid ..... Jack ..... (port not mentioned) Nov. 12.

Francis Thorpe ..... Buck ..... Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Excelsior (s) ..... Mahy ..... London, Nov. 25.

Marie ..... Pitel ..... Point de Galle, Sept. 19

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.

14 Meinam (F S) ..... Calcutta.

15 Hindostan (s) ..... Curling ..... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.

14 Meinam (F S) ..... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blythwood (s), — barrels pork and 2 tierces beef, H. Miller.

FROM LONDON.

Collingwood (s), 2 cases bacon and 25 casks beer, R. Angus & Co.; 50 cases vermouth, orange bitters, &c., Payne & Co.

Canning, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Atalanta (s), 10 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Tagus (s), 1 box brandy, King, King & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 33 cases bottles, Volkart Brothers; 10 casks sulphate of copper, Nugindas Sewlall.

Daphne, 10 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee; 1 case leather cloth, R. Angus & Co.; 6 packages medicine, Mahdew Chundroba.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 1 case glassware, Hasum Ebram.

Iris (s), 1 case candles, A. Leisler.

FROM SUEZ.

Collingwood (s), 1 care dye, Manockjee & Co.

Nubia (s), 4 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 25 bales cotton, Jewraj Mooljee; 55 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 118 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.; 152 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 35 bales wool, Lalljee Enderjee; 34 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 350 bundles gall, Runsordass Canjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Munsookhboy Bhugoobhoy; 29 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey; 100 bales wool, Nanjee Gopalljee; 400 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Ambrooflall Jugjeewan; 25 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Wagjee; 33 bales cotton Panachund Luckmeechund.

Bumbington, 50 bales cotton, Jairamdass Mondass; 52 bales wool Nagsee Mooljee; 38 bales cotton, Gocouldass Heerjee; 48 bales cotton, Goolabroy Govindram; 134 bales cotton, Khisran Shahgroon.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 90 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 18 bales cotton, Khimjee Oocurda; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vassonjee.

Daphne, 180 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Collingwood (s), 55 bales wool, Lalljee Mooljee; 53 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 36 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 58 bales cotton, Guneshdass Nursingdass.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 48 pieces E. teeth, Currumbhoy Allybhoy; 1 box gold sovereigns, Framjee, Sands & Co.; 202 bags coffee, Mooljee Jaitha; 53 pieces E. teeth, Ramtoola Goolam Mahomed; 2 bundles E. teeth, C. Allybhoy.

Collingwood (s), 7 boxes bar gold, National Bank of India.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 40 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Iris (s), 1 bundle cow hides and 4 bundles goat skins, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Baroda (s), 250 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 24 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 1 box shawls and silk, Hamedshaw Yussoofshaw.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.			Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan.	21	2 P.M.		3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	20	11 A.M.		
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	23	11 A.M.		
China	Feb.	2	9 A.M.		10 A.M.
Aden	,,	16	9 A.M.		10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Jan.	28			

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamont, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.

Bombay, 19th January 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—January 19th, at House No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, the wife of J. R. Browne, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HOPKINS—January 14th, at Serampore, the wife of J. A. Hopkins, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

HARRISON—January 13th, at Cuttack, the wife of J. F. Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MEYER—January 16th, at Calcutta, Frederick Charles, the infant son of J. H. Meyer, Esq., of dysentery, aged 6 months and 12 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

TYRRELL—HALLIDAY—January 14th, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Welsh, Capt. F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd Regt. P. L. I., to Mary, daughter of Colonel J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGES.

HOFF—McGONAGALL—January 9th, at Allahabad, by Rev. Fr. Francis, Catho ic Chaplain, Chas. A. Hoff, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas McGonagall.

GOUGH—LEUPOLT—January 10th, at St. Paul's Church, Sigra Benares, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. D. Hubbard, Archibald E. Gough, Esq., Professor of Sanscrit, Queen's College to Amelia Louisa, daughter of the Rev. C. B. Leupolt, C.M.S.

DEATHS.

DALTON—January 10th, at Dahlia Lodge, Simla, Mary Dalton, widow of the late Frederick Dalton, Inspector of Post Offices, in her 71st year.

CORDWELL—January 12th, at Simla, after six months' severe suffering, the wife of Mr. D. Cordwell.

DRAKE—January 13th, at Nowshera, William Francis, infant son of Quartermaster F. Drake, 5th Fusiliers, aged 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

ENSIGN GILBERT of the 3-60th Rifles has been cashiered—such is the information supplied by telegram from Madras. We do not see what other issue the unhappy trial could have had. It must be obvious to every one that discipline could not be preserved were it possible for an officer to fling down his sword on parade, and swear an oath that he would not obey. No matter how great the provocation, the example, were the offence allowed to pass with impunity, might be followed by other officers and would be followed by the men. Moreover, heavy sentences are passed on private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and it would be fatal were a feeling opinion to grow up that all are not equal before the law, that there is officers' justice one day and privates' justice the next; instead of justice. It is very hard on Mr. Gilbert, who appears to have borne an excellent character both as an officer and a gentleman, that for one false step he should be expelled from the army. But there is no help for that. The sympathies of the public are entirely on his side, so far as we can judge, and rightly so, but good nature and just sentiments must not blind us to the certain consequences of paltering with a delinquency so grave as that he committed. Before a whole regiment on parade he flung away his sword and said he would be damned ere he would obey his commanding officer, and for so doing he is justly cashiered.

But having made this full admission, we must now ask—What is to be done with Colonel Kennedy? Here was a strange and perhaps unprecedented spectacle At the court-martial, where Gilbert was tried for an offence against the law, where the commanding officer was prosecutor, not one word was said by any witness—and they were all officers and soldiers—in defence of that commanding officer's conduct. No fewer than ten officers were examined, and they all testified to the irritating, aggravating, harsh, overbearing, loud and bullying manner of Colonel Kennedy; not one qualified his descriptive epithets. A Major, several Captains, more Lieutenants, one and all gave evidence on that head almost identical. It was shown that the provocative conduct of the Colonel was the subject of conversation; that an explosion, a row, was looked for from day to day; and that none knew whose turn it would be. Now either the officers were an exceptional lot and unfit to occupy the posts they filled; or the Colonel was the exceptional lot, who from defects of manner and temper and want of consideration for others, even when subject to his orders under arms, marred his own conception of duty in the execution thereof. We do not suppose that Colonel Kennedy intended to be harsh and irritating, but plainly he did not intend to be the reverse. Which is the more likely that an able commanding officer had under him a number of inefficient officers, or that the officers were up to the average, and that the Colonel was deficient in temper and tact and propriety of demeanour? The evidence on the court-martial leads to the conclusion that Colonel Kennedy was not maliciously tyrannical and provoking, but that he had got into a habit of "nagging"—a habit which used to be common among sergeants whatever it may be now—and that he had come to think nagging the best mode of improving his officers, and preserving discipline—a most unfortunate and disqualifying frame of mind, and one very likely to be subversive of discipline and an obstacle to improvement. That he lost his temper on parade when Mr. Gilbert threw down his sword, is manifest from the fact that he, contrary to the Articles of War, put the young man in charge of an escort; and that he did not command the willing respect of his officers is shown abundantly by the evidence.

We trust it may be true that the whole proceedings will be submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; and that His Royal Highness, in the interests of the army, will consider them carefully with a view to deciding, What should be done to Colonel Kennedy?

ALTHOUGH the Trade and Navigation Returns show a general falling off for the month of September, the totals for six months are higher than the totals for 1869-70, but lower than those of 1868-9. The difference in the month of September is over eleven lakhs in favour of 1868-9, but of twenty-seven lakhs in favour of 1869-70. The grand total of imports for the six months is nearly seventeen crores, or a little less than a crore and a half above the corresponding period last year. These figures are exclusive of treasure. When we come to that item the decrease on the first six months is very striking. In 1868-9 the imports of treasure reached a total of £5,931,341; in the next year the total rose to £7,124,800; but in 1870-71 the amount fell to £3,096,470. At the same time the export of treasure, £1,177,368, was largely in excess of the two preceding years. On the other hand, the total of exports of Indian produce, &c., excluding treasure, was a crore and a half above those of the two preceding years, being £29,058,082; and in addition to this £832,754 worth of foreign merchandize was exported, a much larger amount than that shipped either in 1868-9 or 1869-70.

So far as the Treasury is concerned, it was better off in regard to the gross total of import duty collected than it had been at the end of September during the last three years. The yield of the duties was £2,157,858, against £2,045,241 in 1869-70, and £2,087,461 in 1868-9; and this despite the fact that the dutiable articles imported in 1868-69 were valued at upwards of a crore more than those imported this year. The total of export duties also slightly exceeds that of 1868-69; and largely exceeds that of last year; and gives an aggregate of duties amounting to £2,445,559.

When we come to the comparison between the three Presidencies, Bombay, excluding treasure, falls below Calcutta in the value of imports, and when treasure is included, Calcutta, though importing far less treasure, is far ahead. In exports, excluding treasure, Bombay surpasses the Eastern city by many crores, and of the eighty-three lakhs of foreign merchandize exported, Bombay shipped no less than seventy. On the other hand, the port of Calcutta ships more than ten times as much produce "subject to duty" as Bombay. In regard to shipping in the six months 321 vessels, tonnage 313,500 entered at Calcutta, and 319, tonnage 238,797, entered at Bombay; while 357, tonnage 361,992. cleared from Calcutta, and 300, tonnage 228,213, cleared from Bombay. During the month of September 59 ships, tonnage 37,966, entered Bombay, and 14, tonnage 7,527, cleared; while at Calcutta 63, tonnage 60,169, entered, and 72, tonnage 71,730, cleared. Of course the monsoon explains a great part of the difference, and we shall show better at the end of the year. The return testifies to the gradual increase in the bulk of ships. In 1868-9 the total tonnage of 2,441 vessels was 403,888; in 1869-70 the total tonnage of 2,939 vessels was 557,165; and in 1870-71 the total tonnage of 2,672 vessels was 606,744. Another column puts the difference still more strikingly. In 1868-9, 2,253 vessels had a tonnage of 415,001, in 1870-71, 2,357 had a tonnage of 618,438!

MAJOR-GENERAL NUTHALL, who commanded the Expedition against the Lushais, and who is well acquainted with Eastern Frontier affairs, is to be appointed Political Agent at Munnipore.

IT is said that Mr. C. A. Roberts, whose duties as Commissioner for the Settlement of the debts of Prince Azim Jah have been brought to a close, is to be nominated Post Master General for the Madras Presidency.

COLONEL RUTHERFORD is likely to be appointed to the charge of the Army Clothing Department, Madras, on Colonel Silver being transferred to the Military Secretariat, as General Wilde's *locum tenens*.

IN the matters of Ameer Khan and of Hushmadad Khan, Mr. Ingram presented petitions to Mr. Justice Phear at the Calcutta High Court on the 16th inst., for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decisions of the Court of Appeal. Mr Justice Phear directed notice to be given to the Government Solicitor to show cause why the appeals should not be admitted, and why certificates should not issue that the cases are fit ones for appeal.

THE Public Works Department, we learn from the "Englishman," has made another conspicuous failure in the new palace being erected under the superintendence of the department at Moorshedabad. Cracks have appeared all over the building, and the Lieutenant Governor has called upon the Executive Engineer, Mr. G. W. Vivian, and the Supervisor, Mr. G. F. Bartlett, to give an explanation of the causes of the failure of the buildings. This will give a fine opportunity to the Nawab Nazim in England to bring forward a further grievance against the Indian Government.

IT is stated on good authority (we quote the "Mofussilite") that Mr. E. F. Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, Comptroller General of Accounts, Calcutta, will soon take leave to England. "The following changes will thus in all probability take place:—Mr. Sandeman, Bengal Civil Service, will officiate for him, and Mr. Mangles or Mr. Gay, or Mr. Kellner,—the choice will lie among these gentlemen—will probably manage the Bengal Exchequer. This will throw the Deputy Accountant Generalship of Bengal open to the most eligible candidates in the Financial Department, and it is very likely that either Mr. Clarke, or Dr. Cline, or failing these, Mr. Mackey, will have to take up the duties at Calcutta."

WE learn from the "Englishman" that there is a very widespread feeling regarding the way in which the Durand Memorial Committee has been organised. "On all sides it is being asked by whom the members of the committee were appointed. Not only the class who have been unaccountably ignored in the selection made, but the general public, feel that they have been slighted. The usual and only proper course on such occasions is for those who initiate the movement to call a public meeting, and submit to them the selection of a committee. It is a most painful thing that there should be anything like quarrelling over the memory of one whom all desire to honour, and we cannot but deeply regret the want of tact which has given rise to the present feeling. We feel sure, however, that the committee have only to be made aware of its existence to do their best to remove it, by calling a public meeting, and submitting to those present the reconstitution of a committee to carry out the object in view."

WE learn from Rajcote that Framjee Sorabjee, the Deputy Post Master of Nowanugger, whose brother Dhunjeeshaw was the addressee of the letter about the delivery of which we have heard so much, is being tried before the Magistrate, Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, for having fraudulently caused "bearing," or unstamped, letters to be sent to him from Rajcote, under cover addressed to a fictitious person. A packet of bearing letters, so addressed, was found in the possession of a post office peon at Rajcote, who confessed that he addressed and despatched such packets under directions from Framjee. Another parcel was made up, the letters in it marked so that they could be recognised, and the peon was made to address it. A post office official went on in advance to Nowanugger, and after the mail had arrived entered the Post Office and found (as is alleged) that the cover bearing a fictitious name had been destroyed but that the letters it had contained were lying on the table. Meanwhile the peon at Rajcote admitted that he had written to Framjee about what had happened, and he was sent to the Post Office to see if any answer had come. He found there was no letter addressed to him, but that there was one for Framjee's brother Dhunjeeshaw, in which probably there would be an enclosure for him. It was this letter which it was sought to force the addressee to produce. When opened it was found there were two letters, but neither was for the peon. It is impossible without a full knowledge of the facts to pass an opinion on the procedure adopted with regard to this letter. But it is well to bear in mind that the success of an important and difficult prosecution was at stake, and that the proceedings complained of were, to say the least, not so wanton as they at first appeared.

THE LOSS OF THE GENERAL OUTRAM.

FOUR EUROPEANS MISSING.

YESTERDAY Mr. Chunder Ramjee, the owner of the General Outram, received the following telegram, dated the 18th (Wednesday) 10-45 A.M., from Messrs. Gomes and Sons, Goa :—

"Passengers missing:—Major Carr, Messrs. Clay, Stewart, Moundez, Mrs. Moundez, 2 children, 29 natives, (names unknown,) Mrs. Teasdale and infant. Establishment saved:—Captain, engineers, 30 crew and 3 native passengers per Phlox. Vessel went down 20 minutes warning, at 3-30 morning, 16th. Crew pitiable condition. How shall send establishment?"

From this the inference is that the captain and engineers of the steamers (who were Europeans) have been saved along with the whole of the crew, and only three of the passengers. There is no mention of the officers of the steamer either as saved or missing. The first gentleman in the list of the missing is supposed to be Major M. W. Carr, of the Madras Staff Corps; next is Mr. G. S. Clay, of Messs. Lawrence & Co., Bombay; and the third is Mr. David Turnbull Stewart, engineer, also well known in Bombay. Major Carr, who had obtained privilege leave and doubtless was on a holiday trip, is, if the supposition that this is the officer referred to, be correct, Assistant Inspector of Madras Police; and we find the following entered as his war services :—"Served during the war in Burmah 1852-53, and was present during the operations before, and attack on, Rangoon on the 11th, 12th and 14th April 1852. Medal for Pegu. Was employed with field detachments on the Hyderabad frontier from 16th November 1858 to 12th March 1859." Mr. Clay, well known and much respected in Bombay, had taken a run down the coast as a holiday trip. He left Bombay only on Thursday last and was expected to return by the General Outram. That was known here on Wednesday, but it was hoped he had not taken that steamer. A telegram was sent to ascertain the facts and all doubt was removed by an answer, received yesterday, which stated that he unfortunately had departed for Bombay on board the vess

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS—19TH JAN.

(Before Mr. JOHN CONNON, Mr. F. F. LIDDERDALE, and Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PATEL.)

THEFT.—Sooleman Jumall was charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and keys, worth Rs. 300, the property of Hajee Lutfay Ally Hajee Nanajee, and Meer Ally Hoosun with aiding in the commission of the offence. On Saturday last the articles were stolen from the complainant's pocket on the Bhendy Bazaar road. The prisoners, it appeared, had pledged them with a Bania, who gave them up to the police. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and to receive thirty stripes.

APPEALS AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

Hajee Haroom Mahomed appealed against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner on his two houses, in new Arthur Road and first Don Tar Street. — Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghier appealed against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner on a stable situated at Churney Road, Girgaum. Both the appeals were dismissed.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT OF GRANT BUILDINGS.

At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, Mr F. F. Lidderdale, and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, the Land Mortgage Bank appealed against the assessment of the Municipal Commissioner on the two blocks of buildings known as Grant Buildings. Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Dallas and Co.), solicitor, appeared for the Bank; Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford), solicitor, for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Edward Howett said—I am manager in Bombay of the business of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited. I have made out a statement of the rental of Grant Buildings during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870. I produce the statement. The rent during the past year amounted to Rs. 32,096-10-5. Out of that we have spent upwards of Rs. 7,000 for repairs for the past year. Out of the amount received, I have to pay the rates and taxes. We were assessed last year and the year before at Rs. 48,000. I have no reason to expect that the rents will increase during the present year. Rents are generally decreasing now.

To Mr. Crawford—I think most of the rooms now unoccupied have been unoccupied during the past year. I have tried a few trifling reductions of rent during the past year. I don't think the gross annual receipts will be very much increased if the rents were reduced.

The Court, after hearing the advocates on both sides, reduced the amount to Rs. 36,000.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Bunajee Esajee, a maistry.
Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Hossein Sonday, a milk seller.
Charles Peters, a schoolmaster, unemployed.
Mahomed Hajee Rahimtoola and Abdool Lutib Hajee Rahimtoola, who lately traded under the name and firm of Hajee Rahimtoola Allaruckia, as Europe shopkeepers.
Mudonjee Jeewan, a broker.
Koyanday Thodiel Abdoola Koti Koka, a broker.
Beebee, widow of the late Jeewa Mulloo, a milk seller.
Rustomjee Merwanjee, a Government pensioner.
Wituldass Davidass, a custom-house broker.
Runchordass Davidass, a broker.
Vusonjee Jairam, a broker.
Buxoo Adum, a butcher.
Momon Lutib Noor Mahomed, a dealer in wood.
Runmull Sezpall, a muccadum.
Ahmed Abdoola and Aba Ahmed; the first named insolvent is a dealer in cutlery, and the second a receiver in the service of Sooma Esmail.
Peerajee Sewajee, a dealer in stones.
Damodhur Anjee Sett and Soonder Madhow Sett; the first named insolvent is a mechanic, and the second an English writer.
Robert George Richardson, unemployed.
Sattar Ahmed, Aib Ahmed, and Ally Sattar, carrying on business under the name and style of Sattar Ahmed.
Allybhoy Luckmonjee, a dealer in stationery, &c.
Witoba Dadoba, Pandoo Witoba, and Yeswadabaee, dealers in country liquor.
Aderjee Eduljee, formerly a grain seller, now unemployed.
Fatmabaee, widow of the late Shaik Bhican vulud Mahomed Abas, unemployed.
Mulari Pandoojee, Govind Mulari, and Gungaram Malari, coppersmiths.
Casum Ahmed, a butcher.
Mathew Scott, a harness-maker.
Joseph Michael, an inspector.

A CASE OF POISONING A HINDOO FAMILY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Hoosein Abdoola and Mossareebee, woman, were charged with attempting to murder Ruttonbee, woman, and her five children, by means of administering some poisonous substance in sweetmeat.

Ruttonbee, woman, said—I am a singer and live at Nagpada. I know the prisoners at the bar. They were both servants in my employ as cooks. On the 29th November last, about 2 P.M., the first prisoner said to me he was preparing "fulooda," *i. e.* sweetmeat. He and the second prisoner brought the "fulooda" about 6 or 7 P.M. I did not see them make it. There were no other cooks besides prisoners in my house at that time. I gave them the materials for the "fulooda," and then they both went upstairs to make it. The "fulooda" was brought in a dish. I ate a piece of it, and two of my daughters, named Lallun and Bunnoo, ate also of the "fulooda." Two of my sons named Hoossiensab and Ahmedsab, and a girl named Heerajee, the daughter of Lallun, also ate it. The two prisoners were present when the "fulooda" was eaten by the aforesaid persons. Each of these persons ate a piece of the "fulooda." Heerabaee, being a small girl, ate some that was put on a saucer. There was a portion of the "fulooda" left in the dish. A portion of what was given to Heerabaee also remained. About an hour afterwards Heerabaee vomited. Ahmedsab and Hoosseinsab also vomited about the same time. I vomited afterwards. I then asked both prisoners what they had put in the "fulooda," as all our people were vomiting. They both replied they had put the juice of some vegetable. I then told them to bring the juice. The remaining "fulooda" was brought to me. I asked, "Why is it green?" They both said, "Because the juice of a vegetable was put into it." I said, "Let me see." I looked at the "fulooda" and saw it was green. I said, "Let it remain here, I will show it to some one in the morning." It was left in the hall on the first floor. I began to vomit very much and became ill. Both prisoners came and were about to take away the dish of "fulooda." I said to both not to take it away. When I said this, Lallunjee, Bunnoojee, Thannoojee, Hoosseinsab, Ahmedsab, and Heerajee were present. Thannoojee had not eaten any portion of the "fulooda," as the doctor had advised her not to observe the fast, as it was only about a month since she had given birth to a child. The two prisoners took away the "fulooda" though I told them not to take it away. I was very sick. When I recovered a little from my vomiting, I found that the male prisoner had gone away. Bunnoojee and Lallunjee also commenced to vomit about 2 o'clock next morning. Thannoojee called Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, who is our family doctor. He came about 6 o'clock in the morning. We looked for the dish of "fulooda," but it had been taken away. The saucer containing the remaining portion of the "fulooda" eaten by Heerabaee was shown to Dr. Eduljee. A European police officer, Mr. Wainwright, and other policemen came. A European doctor was sent for. He gave us all some medicine. Mr. Mills, superintendent of police, then came. My son and a jemadar went to fetch the first prisoner. He was brought to the house. He was asked by Mr. Wainwright, "What have you put in the 'fulooda'? these people are all sick." Mr. Wainwright showed the "fulooda" in the saucer to the male prisoner. He replied that, "The juice of some vegetable was put into it." The second prisoner, on being questioned, said she had put the juice of some vegetable in the "fulooda." The first prisoner was asked to show the vegetable, and then they all went upstairs. I did not go. After they came down the first prisoner said he had put powder from a packet into the "fulooda." When asked where the powder was, the first prisoner replied he had thrown it away. This was said in the presence of the second prisoner and the other persons. The first prisoner also said, in the presence of the second prisoner, that he had received the packet of powder from the second prisoner, who told him to put it in the "fulooda," as it would be good; and that he put the powder into it. The powder was found and shown to me. The police asked the first prisoner where the powder was. The second prisoner was then present. The first prisoner told the police that the powder was thrown below. I was sick for about fifteen days at my house, and not in hospital. My doctor attended me during that period and gave me medicine, and then ceased to give. He gave me medicine occasionally afterwards. The last time he gave me medicine was about eight or ten days ago. I went to Poona and remained there eight or nine days. The doctor told me to go for change of air, and I went to Poona, as it is my native country.

After the examination of one more witness the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR R. TEMPLE.

(VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JAN. 13.)

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple in presenting the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the law relating to the Government paper currency, spoke as follows:—

MY LORD,—Although it is not altogether usual when presenting the report of a select committee to the Council, to make any general observations, yet as it is desirable that full time should be given to the Council to consider all that may be said in regard to the bill, I beg your Lordship's permission to state what I have to say upon this occasion, leaving subsequent debates for a future opportunity This bill, as the Council knows, was originally a consolidation measure, but ultimately as it passed through committee, a clause has been inserted with the sanction of the executive Government to enable us to issue notes of lower denomination than that hitherto adopted. It is this point to which I wish particularly to advert on this occasion. My honorable friends, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie, now present to day, will recollect that on the last occasion when the bill was before the Council, they made certain very appropriate observations, and I told them then that these very points had been for a long time under the consideration of the Government of India in the Financial Department, and that before the bill passed through committee, I hope to be in a position to state what the Government of India have to say upon this important question. I now beg your Lordship's permission (for the satisfaction of my honorable friends, and this Council generally, and the public who may be concerned in the matter) to redeem that promise. I will divide my observations into two parts: first, the reasons why we propose to have five rupee notes; and secondly, the measures we are resolved to adopt in the executive department for facilitating the cashing of these notes in particular, and of the currency notes in general.

Now as regards the Rs. 5 notes, it will be in the recollection of the Council that this is a matter which has excited a good deal of discussion, and upon which authorities have very much differed. This is by no means the first time that the question has been brought before this Council. I will give the history of the measure, if I may be allowed to recapitulate the proposals that have from time to time been made. First, Mr. Wilson proposed to have five rupee notes; afterwards in Mr. Laing's time the Council of that day were of opinion that notes should not be issued of a lower denomination than Rs. 20. After that when the committee's report was brought before the Government of India, the then Government determined to have 10 rupee notes as the lowest denomination. When this decision of the Government reached the Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, (who as the Council know was not only Secretary of State but one of the greatest living authorities on matters of currency) remarked that it would have been much better to have accepted Mr. Wilson's proposal for the five rupee note. However, the Government of India adhered to its decision to have ten rupee notes as the lowest denomination, and at last Sir Charles Wood, when reviewing this decision, did not think fit to interfere with the determination of the Government of India, but said that he would allow ten rupee notes to stand as the limit, but regretted the decision regarding the exclusion of five rupee notes. That then was the history of the transaction at the time; and from that time to this, as the Council knows, there has been no note of a lower denomination than ten rupees.

In order that the Council may be in possession of the views of such eminent authorities as Mr. Wilson and Sir C. Wood, I will read a few sentences which explain their opinions. Mr. Wilson stated in 1859 —

"In the first instance I would propose to begin with notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 Rs. The effect of these denominations would be that remittances would be made in the larger notes and exchanged for daily use, not in coin, as would be the case if there existed notes only of a high denomination but into notes of the lower denominations. All payments below 5 rupees and fractional payments above, would be made in silver and copper."

Afterwards in a speech before this very Council, he developed his opinions in this form—

"Then, Sir, we have next to consider what ought to be the denomination of the notes so issued. This is a subject upon which much difference exists both in opinions and in practice, and it will be obvious that it can only be properly determined by a reference to the character of the transactions of a nation whether as a rule they represent very small and minute sums, or whether they represent generally large sums. In England the lowest denomination of notes is £5 in Scotland, and in Ireland it is £1; in France it is 100 francs; in the United States it is one dollar, or about 4s. 2d; in some of the North American colonies one dollar notes freely circulate; throughout Germany the Thaler note, of value little more than 3s., is the most common circulation; in Mauritius the circulation consists of notes of 5 rupees or 10s. and upwards; in Ceylon the notes are of 10s. and upwards, formerly they were of 5s. and by a report on the subject which I recently received from the able and accomplished Governor of that colony, Sir Henry Ward, it appears that the suppression of notes of that denomination had been attended with inconvenience to the planters and others of which complaint had been made."

That was Mr. Wilson's opinion.

Sir Charles Wood, in the course of the communications which I have already alluded to, remarked as follows:—

"In regard to the amount for which the notes are to be issued, I am of opinion that raising the lowest denomination from five to ten rupees is unadvisable; it is not with a view to deriving profit from the issue of notes, or that they contemplate the withdrawal from India of the silver which is in the country, either in the shape of coin or otherwise, that the Government have introduced this measure. Their main object is to substitute an economical and convenient currency as far as the people will adopt it for the more expensive, and from its bulk, inconvenient, circulation of silver.

"The sums required for payment of wages, or for the ordinary purchases made by the mass of the population in India, must in each instance be infinitely smaller than the sums required for similar purposes in this country. In England, however, the value of the lowest coin above silver coin for change and the denomination of the lowest note in Scotland and Ireland is a pound. Your proposal is to have no note in India of a lower denomination than ten rupees, which is equal to a pound.

"The same reasons which fixed the amount for this country, would, when applied to the circumstances of India, clearly point out that the minimum denomination of note beyond small coin should be lower than what is found necessary in this country, where the ordinary amount of small payments must necessarily be larger than in India.

"Unless notes are issued for sums small enough to be used in making payments in the ordinary transactions, the silver coin will not be displaced except for the small number of payments of higher amounts, and the benefit of the introduction of paper currency will be rendered comparatively trifling.

"I am of opinion, therefore, that the lowest denomination of notes should be, as proposed by Mr. Wilson, of five rupees. It *is* my desire that the bill should in this respect be restored to its original form."

Then when the Government of India were not able to adopt this view, and decided that a ten rupee note should be the lowest denomination of the notes, Sir Charles Wood finally remarked:—

"In my financial Despatch, dated the 2nd May last, No. 75, I conveyed to you generally the opinions of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Bill to provide for a Paper Currency, and I stated that, with the exceptions of the limitation of the denomination of the notes to Rs. 10 and upwards, which I considered should be lowered to Rs. 5, and of the stipulation that the silver coin for which notes might be demanded must be of full weight, thus excluding coins legally current, I had no alteration to suggest in the words of the Act, as the alterations in practice which I recommended were not inconsistent with its provisions.

"I regret to find that as regards the first of those objections, the lowest denomination of note has been fixed by the Act at Rs. 10. For the reasons stated in my despatch above refered to, it was my desire that the lowest denomination of note should be Rs. 5, and I see no reason to doubt that experience will prove that it would be expedient to use notes of that amount."

Thus the Council will observe that Sir Charles Wood then expressed the confident hope that experience would prove that it would be expedient to issue notes of five rupees. Now as regards the experience which has been since had, I contend that it shows that notes of the lowest denomination are the most popular. Next to notes of the lowest denomination in popularity there come the notes of the highest denomination. It is the medium notes, or those which come between the highest and lowest denominations, that prove a comparative failure. The greatest increase, however, is in notes of the lowest denomination. For instance, we had in 1864 436,000 of the 10 and 20 rupee notes in circulation. We have now close upon a million, that is more than 100 per cent. increase. And of the medium notes, those of 50 and 100 rupees, we had 186,000. We have now 280,000, that is an increase of only 60 per cent. As for the higher denominations, 500 and 1,000 rupee notes, we then had 42,000. We have now got 76,000, which shows an increase of something less than 100 per cent.; that is, notes of the lowest denomination have more than doubled, while medium notes have only increased 60 per cent., and notes of the highest have not quite doubled. But the more important test consists in the percentages which the different denominations bear to the total number of notes, and the proposition which their value bears to the total value of the circulation. When we began in 1864, our lowest notes were in number 66 per cent. of the total circulation. They are now 73 per cent. The medium notes were 28 per cent. They are now only 21 per cent. The highest denomination notes were then 66 per cent; they are still 66 per cent. and a fraction. So that the real increase in the circulation has been solely and entirely, by that test, in the notes of the lowest denominations. But take the value, which is another test. When we began, the lowest notes were 10 per cent. of the value; they are now 12 per cent. The medium notes were 25 per cent.; they have now gone down to 21. The highest notes were 65 per cent.; they have gone up to 67. The material increase of 10 to 12 per cent. an increase of fully one-fifth is in the lowest notes, and in them alone has this increase been remarkable. Well, I submit that the inference from this is that people are more inclined to use notes of the lowest denominations than notes of any other. The committee of 1864 voted against 5 rupee notes. I have no time here to criticise all the objections in detail; they apply nearly as much to 10 and to 20 rupee notes as to 5 rupee notes; moreover, the committee who voted so strongly against this measure, objected even to ten rupee notes. They proposed to have notes not lower than 20 rupees. They said that ten rupee notes would excite "suspicion and discontent" in the minds of the natives of India. The value of that opinion has been tested by experience, and most unquestionably their anticipations were erroneous in respect to ten rupee notes. I am confident that they would prove equally erroneous in respect to five rupee notes. Still there have been objections made, sometimes with great authority, and repeated, I may observe, in several influential organs of native opinion. The matter is of such importance, that I may be allowed to to notice these objections.

Now the first objection, perhaps the most important, is that issuing these notes would cause them to circulate among the poorer classes of the people, both in the presidency towns and the interior of the country. The classes alluded to are I believe domestic and menial servants of all kinds; day labourers, farm labourers; in short, the very important class, designated under the name of "coolies" and small shopkeepers. Now it must be remembered that the circulation of notes is really for the most part confined to the presidency towns, and these classes have in the presidency towns very great facilities for cashing these notes. But no doubt these notes may, and I hope will, go far into the interior of the country, and sometimes even to the remote frontiers. But then we hold that it is practically impossible to force a paper circulation upon a reluctant people. The mercantile members of the Council will bear me out in that. Of course notes being legal tender, once an obligation has been incurred, once an article has been delivered, once a man has given his service as labourer or a servant, he must take the note in payment. But when he finds he has to pay a discount upon them, he will say, "Very well, I will quit, and leave this employment." Every employer of labour knows that the employer cannot afford to break with his people. It is the same with domestic servants and small shop-keepers. If they find they are refused payment in coin, they may say, we won't deal with you any more and will quit your service. Thus things will find their own level, and people will soon obtain their own remedy. There may be cases, perhaps, in which a labourer having been long under an engagement, must take payment in these notes. But such cases will be exceptional, and partly by the good sense of the employers who can't afford to make their people discontented, and partly by the just measures adopted by the Government for affording facilities for the cashing of these notes, the force of this objection will be mitigated and no special danger incurred.

The second objection which has been raised is that there is a liability to fraud by the issue of these notes it was supposed that there would be an increased circulation among a very ignorant population, and that they would be easily imposed upon. I do not think that there is much in that, for it must be known that our notes are perhaps the best and most costly got-up notes in the world. Their workmanship is extremely good, their paper is most difficult of imitation, and though we have had many millions issued amongst a population at least as skilful in forgery as any other, the amount of forgery has been very little, and since the issue of the new pattern, next to nothing.

The third objection is that the five rupee notes will find their way into the hands of the most ignorant classes of the population, who are the most readily frightened and most likely to make a run upon our treasuries for cash. Well, if these classes feel frightened, let them make a run upon our currency offices. We are always in a strong position with our large reserves of all kinds and they are able to meet all such runs. If there is a demand for encashment we can fully supply it. It will not do for a great Government like this to be afraid of issuing these notes, because there is a probability of their being presented for encashment. That is an objection which could not be urged with propriety in this Council, or if noticed, only noticed for refutation.

The fourth objection is that these notes are not easily distinguishable by the ignorant people, and that they might not understand which is the five rupee and which the ten rupee note. I do not myself see the force of the objection, but if there is any, there is an easy way in which it can be met—namely, by having a different note; not a note of a different paper or workmanship, but simply a note of a different size. Our present notes are very large; nothing is easier than to cut them down by one-third or one-half, and then people can instantly distinguish ten and five rupee notes. If that precaution were taken the objection would not stand. So for all these reasons, I contend that an experiment ought to be made, the experiment, namely, of issuing these notes. We have certainly more eminent authority on our side than we have against us. We have Mr. Wilson and Sir C. Wood, and also Sir Bartle Frere, who at the very time the committee voted against the issue of these notes, was the only man who stood up for them, and actually proposed an amendment for their legalization, which unfortunately was lost. I contend, therefore, that prima facie the presumption, both by theory and practice, is that there should be these notes of a lower denomination than ten rupees. Truly, the great peculiarity of India is that though it is a large country, though it has a vast population, though its aggregate wealth is very considerable, yet the wealth of individuals is extremely small for the most part, and in general the transactions are very diminutive. What is the condition of the metallic currency? Half of the exchange work of the country is done by shells and extremely debased copper, and the remainder almost entirely by silver; gold coins are scarcely used as yet in this country. Precisely the same reasons apply to the paper currency. The notes should be of an extremely low denomination, gradually rising to the high denomination. For all these reasons I am sanguine that this Council will unanimously, or at least with a large majority, give me the authority required for the issue of a five rupee note.

There is a further point to which I would allude, viz, that we are prepared, if the public desire, to ask the Secretary of State to let us have these five rupee notes of a smaller size than the other notes. There are questions of expense connected with this which I think it would be interesting to explain to the Council. I would observe that this involves an extremely small expense. To give an idea of the cost of manufacture, I would explain that the notes of our currency, according to the old pattern, cost three pies, or the quarter of an anna a-piece, and on the new pattern, the cost is seven pies, or over one half an anna, being more than double the cost of the former. Now let us consider these rates of 3 and 7 pies a-piece as determining the cost of manufacture of our existing paper currency. Suppose we issue 2 millions of notes (pieces) per annum at 3 pie a-piece, that would give about Rs. 30,000 a year, and at 7 pies would give Rs. 70,000 a year, which is about what the cost now is. Now, suppose we were to manufacture the notes of the lowest denomination at the cheap rate, we should have to pay 15,000 Rs. a year for a million of such notes (pieces), and at 7 pies, 35,000 Rs.; so the Council will see that the matter of cost is really not very great. 10,000 rupees or 18,000 might be lost or saved to the department in a year by extravagance or economy in the manufacture of notes. I do not say that even this amount is to be despised. I only mention this because it is supposed by some that the cost of manufacture does make some important difference. But it really does not.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MADRAS RACES, 1871.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 200. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. Price Rs. 300. 7st. 4lbs. added for every 100 Rs. value up to Rs. 800. Entrance, Rs. 30. P. P. ¾ mile.

There were seven starters, namely, Mr. Dawlish's b w g Grandmaster, Rs. 800; Capt. Agnew's b w g The Stranger, Rs. 800; Mr. Shaw's b w g Idler, Rs. 800; Mr. Merry's b w m Blue Belle, Rs. 800; Mr. Morey's br w g Coventry, Rs. 500; Mr. Beaver's ch w g Red Lancer, Rs. 500; and Mr. Major's ch w h Harkaway, Rs. 400.

In the lotteries Grandmaster was the favourite, fetching Rs. 360, while Blue Belle sold for Rs. 140, and the Stranger for Rs. 130. The result justified the judgment of Grandmaster's friends, for he won the race easily. It was what racing men call rather a "hollow affair."

Grandmaster	...	...	...	...	...	... 1
The Stranger	...	...	...	...	...	... 2
Blue Belle	...	...	...	...	...	... 3

Time—35 sec. ; 1 m. 25 sec.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of the season once 5lbs., twice 9lbs., oftener 12lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons, 7lbs extra. Top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 10 stone. The other weights to be reduced in proportion. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting. Two miles.

There were four starters, namely, Mr. Nursing Row's b a h Emerald, Kolapore Rajah's ch a h Red Hazard, Mr. Merry's g a h Selim, and Mr. Sheardale's Saladin.

Emerald was the lottery favourite, selling for Rs. 600 against Rs. 350 for Selim, Rs. 260 for Saladin, and Rs. 130 for Red Hazard. It was not much of a race. When about half round the course Red Hazard sprained a leg and was out of the race, and was brought in dead lame. Selim won the race easily.

Selim	1
Emerald	2
Saladin	3

Time—4 ms. 10 sec.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Value 1,000 Rs. A piece of plate presented by His Excellency Lord Napier, K.T. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season once 5lbs., twice 9lbs., oftener 12lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons, 7lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting; three horses from bona fide separate stables to start or the Cup withheld. Two miles.

Five started, namely, Mr. Miller's b w g Melbourne, Mr. Morey's br w g Darkie, Mr. Nursing Row's b w g Fleetwing, Mr. Sheardale's br w g Sinbad, and Mr. Nursing Row's b w c Hurn.

The lottery prices were Darkie Rs. 1,400, Melbourne Rs. 310, and for Hurn and Fleetwing together Rs. 230. It was generally felt that Melbourne should not have been run so soon after his mishap of Thursday, and his rider had instructions to pull him up on his showing the least sign of distress. There was a good start, and the horses kept well together till they passed the stand. Round the corner Sinbad bolted, and seemed to have something wrong with his girths, and his rider pulled him up. About half way round, Melbourne again began to bleed at the nose, and he also was pulled out of the race. The running was now between Darkie and Hurn, and appeared rather a close affair at the end, though Darkie had no difficulty in winning. The Governor's Cup, therefore, goes to Ceylon.

Darkie	1
Hurn	2
Fleetwing	3

Time—3 ms. 52 sec.

THE MADRAS STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 300, presented by the Hon'ble Gujipatti Rao. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Aged Arabs to carry 9st. Winners of one steeple chase to carry 7lbs., two 11 lbs., three on more 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 40. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. Steeple Chase Course about 1½ miles.

Seven started, namely, H. H. Maha Rajah of Vizianagram's Dreadnought, Mr. Hartigan's Japes, Mr. Smythe's Guy Fawkes, Mr. Drummond's Last Chance, Capt. Stewart's Richard I., Capt. Robinson's Clarion, Capt. Agnew's The Stranger.

The lottery prices were Japes Rs. 410, Last Chance Rs. 380, Dreadnought Rs. 300, Richard I. Rs. 140, Clarion Rs. 70, Guy Fawkes Rs. 60, and the Stranger Rs. 50. The whole field went over the first two leaps together, but at the wall opposite the stand, Guy Fawkes, Clarion, and the Stranger all came down in very close company. Some of the riders must have been rather roughly shaken, but they were soon all in the saddle again and following gamely. Clarion remembered his fall and refused the next leap, and was out of the race. Several of the riders had a taste of the ditch on the farther side of the course, and only two horses came home, namely, Japes and Last Chance. The finish between these two horses was rather close for a steeple chase, and resulted in Japes proving the victor.

Japes	1
Last Chance	2

There was to have been a maiden handicap, but as one of the two horses entered was scratched, there could be no race.—*Madras Times.*

A SMART ROGUE.

DARING ROBBERY.—Colonel Whitney last week reported to the police of a horse of his having been strategetically taken away by a European from the custody of his *syce*. It appears that the European in question unceremoniously went up to the *syce*, who was on his way home after leaving his master at the Eden Gardens, and taking hold of the reins mounted the horse, directed the groom to "go home" and rode off. The groom, who seems to have been under a misapprehension seeing his master return without the horse, made enquiries and found that he had been deceived. The detectives, who were informed of the circumstance, are on the alert.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 16.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE S. P. G.—The annual meeting of the Gospel Propagation Society of the Church of England was held at the Town Hall (Calcutta) on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 5 P.M. The attendance was pretty fair. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta presided, and the Revd. F. R. Vallings, the Honorable Justice Norman, the Rev. B. T. Adley, the Rev. K. M. Bannerjea, and the Rev. P. W. Thomas addressed the meeting. There was some sacred music conducted by Mrs. Avery.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

THE LOSS OF THE JOHN BANKS.—The court of enquiry which was recently held before the Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong, into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship John Banks, has resulted in the acquittal of the master of all blame. It is said that the Officiating Master Attendant of Calcutta, before whom the matter was first laid, came to a conclusion, from the same evidence, the reverse of that of the Civilian Judge. Captain McDougal is certainly to be congratulated on the good fortune which placed his vessel nearer Chittagong than Calcutta. As the Government took so long to decide whether or not to prosecute the master, two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution became impatient, and when the trial came off, were found absent not only without leave but also without a summons!—*Indian Daily News*; Jan. 17.

A CRUEL DECEIVER.

MANCHESTER WINTER ASSIZES, DEC. 5.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Mareh v. Kenworthy.—This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff claimed £5,000 damages. Mr. Pope, Q.C., with Mr. Ambrose, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Holker, Q.C., and Mr. T. Jordan for the defendant.

Mr. Pope, in addressing the jury for the plaintiff, said this was an action of a kind which differed very materially in its circumstances in different cases. No doubt there were some cases in which an action had better be left alone, and there were other cases—and he would certainly submit with some degree of confidence that this was one of them—in which the circumstances were such that the lady had really no option but to bring her action, because the loss she sustained by such a breach of contract was of a very serious and of a very cruel character. In this action the plaintiff was a young lady named Eleanor Marsh, and the defendant was a Mr. James Kenworthy, a gentleman of very considerable wealth and position, and a magistrate of the county; and one who, if he had performed the promise he had made to this young lady, would no doubt have been a match of a very substantial character, and in all probability would have provided in the handsomest way for any lady he might make his wife. The circumstances of the case were these: Miss Eleanor Marsh, who he believed was now 26 years of age, was formerly a barmaid at the Thatched House Hotel, in Market-street, Manchester, and the acquaintance between her and the defendant, Mr. Kenworthy, commenced by his occasional—probably almost regular—visits to that well-known house of entertainment. It appeared that about June, 1866, he commenced to exhibit very marked attentions to Miss Marsh. She at first treated his advances as one would naturally expect a young lady in her position would treat them, without being unduly uncivil. She first regarded them, he supposed, as nothing but the ordinary civilities which were so frequently exchanged by gentlemen attending public houses and those serving in the house. She appeared at the outset of the acquaintance to have behaved with the greatest prudence and circumspection. But while she gave the defendant no encouragement at all, he seemed to have persevered in his attentions, and at last proposed marriage to her to take place very shortly. He was very judiciously asked, however, by the young lady for some time to consider the matter, for she felt that it was one which both ought to have time to think over. It was not a usual thing for gentlemen in his position to make a lady situated as she was his wife. He was a man of large wealth, large influence, and of considerable possessions. He declared, however, that he had seen her, had admired her, had watched her character and conduct, and had determined that she should be his wife. Before giving him an answer, however, she appeared to have consulted Mr. and Mrs. Whitteron, her employers. They spoke in their turn to Mr. Kenworthy, to be assured that there was nothing in the matter likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the girl. The jury would, no doubt, think it very proper on the part of Mrs. Whitteron when she determined that she would satisfy herself of what was going on. From Mr. Kenworthy however, she received a most explicit assurance that he had made up his mind, and intended to make Miss Marsh his wife. In June, 1867, the acquaintance continued, Mr. Kenworthy being most assiduous in his attention for a considerable time; and he had there before him a very large number of letters which passed between the parties, and which could leave no possible doubt whatever as to the nature of the intimacy existing between them. He Mr. Pope) did not know that he need trouble them with any great number of those letters, but there were two or three which he would at once read to them, and which would at once put them in the knowledge of the character and position of their intimacy. The reading of such letters was generally calculated to amuse to some extent, but one did not read them for that purpose in a case of this kind, for the effects of which he complained next day, when he said his head was fit to split. He (Mr. Holker) should have thought that, if he had been very deep in love, there would have been more tenderness and more affection disclosed, and less about stewed mushrooms, and rum and honey for cold-curing. It was obvious enough that his client had behaved as an absolute fool. Probably, however, he would have had a difficult task enough before him in trying to announce to the plaintiff the change in his intentions. What he should have done was to have said to her, "Miss Marsh," or rather under the circumstances, "Dear Nelly, my friends are opposed to this; we are going to do a foolish thing I am about to introduce you into society where you will be received with coldness. I have thought over this matter; I have got rid of the stewed mushrooms —(laughter); have cured myself of the rum and honey— (laughter); and have reflected about it, and in my clear moments I find I do not love you sufficiently to run the risk of the opposition which I should receive from my friends." Had the defendant done so, Nelly would have cried and would have scolded, and who could resist a woman's tears The defendant would probably have relented again, and would have said: "I cannot listen to my brother, I cannot listen to my old woman, and Nelly, you must be my wife." (Laughter.) And home he would have gone determined that it should be so, but when he got home something similar would have occurred on the other side, and so the thing would have continued without end.

Mr. Justice Mellor, in summing up, said it appeared to him to be cruel on the part of the defendant to cause the plaintiff to lose three or four years of the best part of her life. He could not express too strongly his opinion of the folly of the defendant's conduct. If he had gone to the plaintiff and said, when he was engaged to be married, that his friends were opposed to the match, it would have been a wise thing, and might have resulted in a compromise.

The jury, after a very short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £1,290.—*Manchester Weekly Times.*

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER (DR. BEWLETT) FOR THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1870.

IN the quarter ending 31st December 1870 the total number of deaths amounted to 4,194, or exclusive of still-born to 4,030, against 3,744 in the first quarter, 3,523 in the second quarter, and 3,591 in the third quarter. It is also more by 264 than the corresponding quarter of 1869, and 215·3 more than the average deaths of the fourth quarter during the preceding 20 years. The healthiest week in this quarter was that ending 16th November, when 266 deaths were registered, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 16·93 per 1,000. The greatest number of deaths were registered in the week ending 20th December, when 340 deaths were recorded, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 21·65 per 1,000. The average annual rate of mortality in this quarter was 19·741 per 1,000 as compared with 18·340 of the first quarter, 17·257 of the second quarter, and 17·590 of the third quarter of this year, and against 18·443 per 1,000 of the fourth quarter of 1869. The calculations of these rates of mortality are based upon the population of the city as given in the Census Return of 1864, when it is stated to have amounted to 8,16,562 persons.

2,263 deaths were registered as having occurred among males and 1,767 deaths among females, being in the proportion of 128·0 males to 100 females.

Of these above 2078 were born in Bombay, 1,918 elsewhere, and in 34 cases the places of birth were unknown.

2,817	bodies were	buried.
998	,, ,,	burnt.
215	,, ,,	taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table will show the deaths registered under the different headings according to the nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
General Diseases.				
A.	494	538	650	1,682
B.	129	119	128	376
Local Diseases	609	519	558	1,686
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	125	131	129	385
Accidents and Violence	17	22	23	62
Unspecified Causes	...	...	3	3
Grand Total	1,374	1,329	1,491	4,194

Note.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diphtheria, hooping cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyæmia, puerperal fever.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcers, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anæmia, chlososis, general dropsy, beri beri, &c.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 52 persons against 93 for the first quarter, 331 for the second quarter, and 80 for the third quarter of this year; but 42 more than for the corresponding months of last year and 29·5 than the average of 20 years.

From measles there were 29 deaths, being 20 less than in the first quarter, 50 less than for the second quarter, and 9 more than the third quarter of this year. It is also more by 14 than during the corresponding quarter of last year, and 17·9 more than the average of 20 years.

Of these 11 deaths were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 5 from simple continued fever, 350 from ague, 1,028 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 197, or 99·0 less than the average of 20 years, and 165 more than the corresponding quarter of 1869. It is also more by 183 than the first, 175 more than the second, and

them through vast sewers to a given outfall, generally a river. But as time has gone on this way of draining a city has been approved over and over again to be a mistake. Rivers on which towns lower down their stream were solely dependent for their water supply became so fearfully contaminated as to be sources of danger. The huge channels in which the matter was conveyed being in these early days unventilated, became store-houses for the products of decomposition, which in the form of gas forced its way through the slight film of 2 inches of water, which formed the only barrier between the sewer and the interior of houses and in an untold number of instances the generation of what is wrongly called typhoid fever was traced to the entrance of sewer gases into the sleeping rooms of the inhabitants. Efforts were made to palliate the evil by providing ventilating openings over the main sewers, so that the gases should find a ready exit into the external air, but still the filth fever prevailed. Then followed the great improvement of relinquishing brick and mortar drains communicating with cesspits, and laid under and through houses and substituting for them glazed earthenware pipes laid in the backyard of houses, by which plan water-[illegible] to a certain degree isolated. Although sanitary science has undoubtedly vastly improved, and their way into houses in England, [illegible] and unventilated scullery sinks, [illegible] this present time I hope that [illegible] fact that the question of the [illegible] *individual house* is the one [illegible] that importance, and [illegible] left to the builder, the [illegible] to the immediate [illegible] and properly educated authority, [illegible] between the house and the [illegible] appliances the entrance of the [illegible] sanitary authorities have pointed out [illegible] having only one channel for the combined [illegible] and sewage is to provide a [illegible] for sewage gases to collect in, and it has been observed [illegible] construction the chances of deposit in the sewers are proportionately increased, whilst agriculturists have found that the extreme dilution which such an arrangement entails robs the sewage of half its fertilizing qualities. The first principle that the highest authorities have therefore established in drainage works is the separation of the rainfall from the sewage.

Before speaking of further principles which in my opinion should be maintained, I think that it would not be altogether without interest if I, as briefly as possible, mention what is meant by the term sewage, and what gases are produced by its decomposition, and are generally meant where the words sewer gases are used.

There has not been, as far as I am aware, any systematic chemical analysis made of the sewage of every section of the native town of Bombay. From the absence of a laboratory I am debarred from even attempting such a proceeding, and I am obliged to be dependent on the experience of other men for the observations I may have to offer. The laws of nature are, however, immutable, and whatever the matters may be of which any sewage is composed, the same catalytic influences which are in force in Europe will of course obtain in this country, only it must be remembered that the increased temperature here would more speedily cause them to be put into operation than in a colder climate. The description Dr. Letheby gives of sewage in England may be applied to India.

"Every part of a city has its own peculiar quality of sewage, the quality being affected by the density of the population, the habits of the people as to their diet, cleanliness and trade pursuits, by the season of the year, the day of the week, the hour of the day, and even the state of the weather."

Sewage from the native town will, I trust, never be contaminated with solid night-soil, or with the washings of the streets, but even if these matters are not allowed entrance into the sewers it will still contain readily putrescible matters, and chiefly consist of the urine of the inhabitants and of animals, of water fouled in domestic use, in trade and in manufacture. Grease, oil, soap, &c., will always find their way into the sewers.

I hope especial care will be taken to prevent the entrance of any solid impurity of any size into the sewers, although it will be manifestly impossible to prevent matters suspended, or dissolved, in water from being carried into them.

Therefore in any case we must expect that in the sewers there will be matters which from their specific gravity being heavier than water will always have a tendency to deposit, and as Dr. Letheby says—"In seeking to know what part of sewage it is which undergoes decomposition, I have ascertained that it is not the liquid part which continues to ferment, but the solid, and this keeps up the putrefactive action for months, evolving large quantities of ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, marshgash and carbonic acid. It is the sedimentary matter therefore which is the chief cause of the offensive effluvium."

The second great principle, therefore, for an engineer to consider is the absolute necessity of so constructing the line of channels for the removal of sewage than there should be such a gradient and such provision made for constant flushing that any deposit shall be impossible, but even when the greatest care has been taken to carry out what I have termed the second principle in drainage works, putrefactive fermentation is so speedily established in this country, that the gases of decomposition will be given off before the sewage can reach its outfall. The sewage water will become surcharged with these gases; and especial appliances must be made to prevent their escape into the interior of houses.

Before describing their nature I desire to state in the plainest manner that the following observations will be a transcript from Dr. Letheby's invaluable report on sewage and sewer gases and on the ventilation of sewers. I have felt it better to quote largely from this report which contains the very fullest description of these interesting subjects, as the book itself is not procurable by the general public, and I think that this information should be placed at the disposal of H. M.'s Justices by the time arrives for considering the questions under report. At the same time, I cannot but feel that I am, if I may venture to say so, somewhat hardly treated in being prevented in having the opportunity of giving H. M.'s Justices the results of my own researches; although I feel very thankful that the quotations I shall make are stamped with an authority which cannot be gainsaid.

The gases found in sewage consist of carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen and nitrogen.

[A lengthy extract given here from Dr. Letheby describes the nature of these gases.]

Having in the above extracts from the work of such an eminent authority as Dr. Letheby, shown the exceedingly dangerous character of the sewage gases, I will try and point out the direction in which, in my opinion, safety may be dealing with the effete matters of any given population.

I think *wherever possible* brick and cement channels for the conveyance of sewage should be avoided. I agree with engineers when they state that these kind of sewers assist in keeping a subsoil dry, that is to say, that water held in the soil in which they are laid finds its way into them, and so in doing that the general water table of the rock in which they are situated becomes lowered and the subsoil consequently drier. This is doubtless true, and is an evidence to my mind of the danger that may accrue from using this material of construction, because if water from outside can find its way in, what is to prevent the sewage water from finding its way out and poisoning surface wells in the neighbourhood? I do not believe in the external pressure theory being universally applicable.

I am aware that the main district sewers must be made of brick and cement, because it would be impossible to construct stoneware pipes of sufficient calibre to contain the volume of water which would flow into them; but I hold most strongly that all subsidiary sewers, including of course all house connections, should be made of salt glazed earthenware or stoneware pipes, and that the laying and cementing together of these pipes should not be left to an ignorant maistree, but that the most earnest painstaking should be exhibited in laying each individual pipe. Another point that will have to be most scrupulously attended to (the neglect of which has been the cause of frequent failure) is that there should be a well consolidated, well-rammed and firm foundation for each pipe to rest upon.

The subsidiary main pipes should be laid under the centre of streets, but house connections should not be allowed to be made direct into them. These should open into pipes laid through the backyards, or, as would very generally be possible in Bombay, down a gully extending between the backs of a row of houses, forming the whole length of a street, and these backyard or gully pipes should alone be allowed to be connected with the subsidiary main pipe in the street.

I can never sufficiently dwell upon the immense security that isolation of the individual house gives. This from the very general use of sweepers' gullies is the rule in Bombay, and our legislative effects should be extended in this direction, every house should have an air space on its four sides; but I consider that more is required than this. *I insist on the absolute necessity of having all privies isolated from the house.* I consider that there can be no security unless all privy air is absolutely cut off from entrance into houses, and this can be only effected by having the privies isolated. I am glad to say that reform in this direction is being slowly but surely extended. It is one consonant to native feeling, and one which indeed I learnt from seeing it in use in many parts of the town.

In nearly every sleeping-room in a native house there is a nanee or washing place, the waste water from which is conveyed by a pipe down either into a drain or on to the surface of the gully. These nances are used as urinals during the night. Instead of being composed of brick and cement they should be formed of a slab of glazed stoneware, and the pipes from them should be, as Captain Tulloch suggests, laid horizontally, and be open for the first part of their course. They should not be continued direct into the gully connection, but should terminate about 2 feet above a trap leading into the gully pipe.

I now come to speak of the all-important question as to the mode of disposal of night soil at the privies. I have been surprised at having my views misrepresented lately. One writer saying that I am in favour of the dry, meaning, I presume, the earth system; and another writer, for whose opinion I entertain the highest respect, saying I am in favour of the water closet system and the admission of night soil into sewers.

I hope I am not a rabid admirer of any one particular system. I have always tried to view dispassionately the excellences and defects of each and every system, and I firmly believe that under certain conditions any system can, if enough care is taken be made to work well and efficiently, and with manifest good to the population where it is established. I am now and have ever been open to conviction, but I have always said that I think great caution should be used in deciding upon any one system, as such a heavy outlay is at stake and a mistake would be so costly. I have always advised that each particular system should be first *tried* before any definite opinion can be given to the superiority of one over another.

There is now the opportunity of trying a water closet system in the Fort. The sewers were constructed expressly with the object of carrying night-soil, therefore though I individually hold an opinion that a water closet system is not *the best* system for this city, though I should without direct experiment as to the possibility of making it perfectly safe for the inhabitants, be sorry to see it extended for general use, I yet am of opinion that it is not right on the mere dictum of any man to say that this system "*must*" be a failure, as it is one which undoubtedly has for example in London, with many failures and much difficulty to contend with proved to be a success on the whole, and which is being introduced into Turkey, I have therefore advised that it be given a fair trial in the Fort, where it will not interfere with the general principles of drainage, which I consider should be adopted in the native town.

I also, as far back as 1867, said that I thought the dry earth system deserving of a fair trial. I pointed out what considered would be drawbacks to its extended use in a general population like this city, where it would be impossible to exert any supervision in the interior of privies which are frequently three or four stories high. I also noticed that the general use of an unlimited quantity of water for ablution purposes would seem to militate against its efficacy. It would certainly not be dry earth that would be carried away. The vast quantity of earth required to be daily brought in to be stored, to be dried, to be distributed, to be again collected, to be sent out of the town, are points which would have to be very carefully gone into, before its general adoption could be recommended, but I still say let the advocates of that system show that the difficulties I have hinted at can be practically overcome and that it is feasible on the score of expense, and by all means let us have it tried. I think it might be tried in public latrines when it would be possible to exert some kind of supervision.

The advocates of this system would doubtless wish that privies attached to houses should not be allowed; but knowing the feelings of the natives of this city well, I have no hesitation in saying that any law to forbid privies being attached to individual houses would press very heavily on the inhabitants and would not be tolerated, nor do I think that Government would listen to such a proposal.

I also noticed the different systems of *interception* and recommended a trial of Captain Liernur's system as one that promised well in a sanitary point of view, and in my first quarterly report of this year I showed a diagram of Mr. Chevsire's apparatus, which I also think worthy of a trial, and which with some modification I think is the system most likely to be found best adapted for use in this city, as the machinery we have now can still be used to effect the removal of the night-soil from the privies.

These intercepting iron tanks or receivers would retain the solid night-soil to be removed by the halalcores, whilst the urine and ablution water would run over through a strainer to the pipe in the gully.

I must now speak of the subject of ventilation of the sewers.

Without ventilation the readily putrescible matters composing sewage are received into closed channels, where catalytic forces are at once put into operation, gas is given off, and finding no way to escape it first of all surcharges the water within traps and then passes through it as if no water were there at all.

It is impossible to have too many outlets for the escape of foul air from sewers, but each outlet should be carefully and scrupulously guarded.

As I have before brought to notice I think for subsidiary main pipes and for gully pipes and house connections a pipe running up the sides of houses to 6 feet above the roof of the highest house and having on its top an Archimedean screw ventilator will be found the best. I would wish that every such outlet should just above the connection with the sewer pipe be defended with a box containing 1½ inch of pounded wood charcoal.

A ventilator should be placed at the junction of any two pipes, so that there should be a constant discharge of air above that breathed by the inhabitants.

I disapprove of ventilators into the centre of streets in the thickly populated parts of the city, but when the sewers became main I think it would be safer to have regular ventilating shafts built over the crown of the sewer.

For suburban and rural districts ventilation might be effected by having openings at frequent intervals made over the line of sewer, so that the foul air could pass out at once into the external air.

The constant and regular flushing of sewers with water is another point of equally vital importance, and one that must be resorted to not only with the view of preventing deposit in the sewers, but also as a means of purifying them by its action on the sewer miasms.

[Dr. Letheby is quoted on this point.]

It must be remembered that Dr. Letheby is speaking of the sewers of the city of London, which have been constructed on what is now believed to be a wrong principle, that is to say, that they are of a size sufficient to carry away both rainfall and sewage. Some of them are of huge dimensions. I have stood in the one under Farringdon-street, over which the old Fleet bridge forms the crown of the sewer, and I think, speaking from recollection, I am within the mark when I say that two omnibuses could easily pass one another in this part of the sewer. In many of the city drains I could walk upright without inconvenience, so that it is easy to conceive that 31 gallons per head of water would not suffice for the efficient flushing of these huge sewers, but in a system of pipe drainage I think that a water connection at the head of *every gully pipe* and *subsidiary main* is imperatively demanded, and that each pipe sewer should be religiously scoured out certainly once, and better even twice, daily. I look upon the oxydizing effects of pure water as one of the most marvellous agencies in nature, and I trust that H. M.'s Justices will provide a sufficient water supply to allow this most essential point being carried out.

As regards the outfall and the disposal of the sewage I am of the same opinion as I was in 1867.

I then said in the conclusion of my report on Mr. Aitken's drainage scheme:—

"As regards the disposal of sewage the tendencies of the age are to preserve it if possible to agriculture."

"Mr. Ward's saying—'The rain to the river, the sewage to the soil,' would point to a scientific utilization of this excellent fertilizing agent if only we had an outfall situated at a safe distance from the city.

"The latest estimate of the value of sewage water just published in the Rivers' Commission Report, shows that it gives actual produce equal to £100 per acre.

"It does not come within my province to say whether or not a practical scheme might not be devised, which, leaving Colaba and the Fort to be dealt with on independent systems, might enable us to utilize the sewage of the native town, instead of going to great expense in pumping it into reservoirs on the edge of the sea and then letting it flow away to positive waste into the harbour without doing anybody any good. If such a scheme could be devised so that it could be used for irrigation purposes over the sewage farm which has been proposed to be established on the flats beyond Cogrla, we should at all events have better fodder for our cattle without paying the exorbitant rates that now obtain, and possibly get some return for the money expended.

"The one great point to be always remembered as of the first consideration beyond all others is to effect its rapid removal from amongst the inhabitants of the community, and in such a manner that in the process of such removal any pollution of soil, air, or drinking water supply shall be rendered impossible."

I have reason to believe that Captain Tulloch is favourable to the above suggestion, and I trust that the whole question will be brought before and settled by H. M.'s Justices.

The land already reclaimed by town sweepings at the Coorla Swamp is bringing in a revenue to the Municipality, small indeed now to what it will be in the course of a few years, but its present and future value would be tenfold increased if only a supply of water could be insured for irrigation throughout the dry months of the year. Such supply would be given by the conveyance of the sewage to the reclamation, where, after flowing over the land it would, as clean water, find its way into the upper part of the harbour between Salsette, Trombay, and Bombay. I will however leave Captain Tulloch to give his views on the matter.

Before concluding this report I must speak of a subject which is intimately connected with the question I have been discussing, and regarding which speedy action must be taken.

Government in its Resolution 391. C. W. 1338 of 1870, dated 4th July 1870, states:— * * * *

"As regards the Boree Bunder Night-soil Depôt the Municipal Commissioner should be informed that it is unnecessary for him to arrange for the more convenient passage of the pipes therefrom, as the continuance of the depot will under no circumstances be permitted, and the law will be invoked to compel its removal."

This Resolution I look upon with unmixed satisfaction, and I rejoice to think that under its orders a blot upon our municipal administration must be removed, and that the time will shortly arrive when the harbour of Bombay will no longer be fouled with the night-soil of this city, for it will be impossible to select any other site upon its foreshore where this filth can safely be thrown. The numerous boat basins already existing, and the docks in course of construction, must even under the most favourable circumstances be always sufficiently foul from mud, and all our efforts should be devoted to prevent any extra filth getting into them.

It would therefore be quite impossible to permit any new outlet to be made for the discharge of night-soil on any part of the harbour foreshore, and it would of course be still more objectionable to allow this matter to be thrown either into Back-Bay or on to the westerly foreshore. The nuisance arising from the pernicious drain opening into Back-Bay at Sonapoor, and from the sluices of the main drain at Lovegrove will convince any one that any such proposal could not for a moment be thought of. The only alternative therefore that remains, and one which I, as Health Officer, most strenuously insist upon, *is the absolute removal of this filth from the precincts of the city.* No night-soil can by law be deposited within the Island, but it will be within your recollection that Colonel DeLisle, R.E., and I, in our joint report published in the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, dated 18th September 1867, showed that the night-soil of this city could be removed to the same salt swamps beyond Coorla as the town sweepings are, where there are about 4,000 acres of swamp which at present are entirely unremunerative to Government, and as Dr. Leith pointed out a source of fever to us in Bombay. We showed that the night-soil might be removed in barges; but Captain Tulloch can give you better advice on this point than I can, and stating from a sanitary point of view I require *the speedy and absolute removal of the night-soil from the city,* I will leave to him the details of the scheme by which such removal can be most efficiently and economically carried out.

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The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

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The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Department, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,200,650
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,267
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

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All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

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